

TAK

- Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*
 They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*
 Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*
 Some tories will *take* you for a whig, some whigs will *take* you for a Tory. *Pope.*
 As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*
49. To direct.
 Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course,
 Hence trembling Scylla flies and thuns his foe. *Dryden.*
 50. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.
 I will *take* of them for priests. *Isa. lxvi. 21.*
 Hath God allay'd to *take* a nation from the midst of another. *Deut. iv. 34.*
 I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen. xii. 19.*
 Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen. v. 24.*
 The Lord *took* of the spirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the seventy elders.
 Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryden.*
 51. Not to leave; not to omit.
 The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*
 Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetic in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 52. To receive payments.
 Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakespeare.*
 53. To obtain by menuration.
 The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*
 With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*
 54. To withdraw.
 Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator.*
 55. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.
 Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbutnot.*
 56. To comprise; to comprehend.
 We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*
 Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*
 57. To have recourse to.
 A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a swoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*
 The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*
 58. To produce; or suffer to be produced.
 No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*
 59. To catch in the mind.
 These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*
 60. To hire; to rent.
 If three ladies, like a luckless play,
Takes the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*
 61. To engage in; to be active in.
 Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
 Be now the father, and propose a son;
 Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
 And then imagine me *taking* your part,
 And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shak. Henry IV.*
 62. To suffer; to support.
 In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
 There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*
 Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother shou'd,
 Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æn.*
 63. To admit in copulation.
 Five hundred allies yearly *took* the horse,
 Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*
 64. To catch eagerly.
 Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long since,
 The rising glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*
 65. To use as an oath or expression.
 Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exod.*
 66. To seize as a disease.

TAK

- They that come abroad after these shew'ers are commonly taken with sickness. *Bacon.*
 I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*
67. To TAKE away. To deprive of.
 If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev. xx. 19.*
 The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*
 Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*
 You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
 By your own law I *take* your life away. *Dryden.*
 The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay,
 Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden's Æn.*
 One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it away again.
 Not does nor fortune *takes* this pow'r away,
 And is my Abelard less kind than they. *Pope.*
 68. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove.
 If we *take away* all consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*
 69. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.
 Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. *1 Cor. ix. 9.*
 Doth God *take care* for oxen?
 70. To TAKE care. To be cautious; to be vigilant.
 71. To TAKE care. To have recourse to measures.
 They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*
 The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners. *Hammond.*
 72. To TAKE down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.
 Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take him down* as some suppose?
Spenser on Ireland.
Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryd.*
 Lacqueys were never so faucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*
 73. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take by the mouth.
 We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*
 74. To TAKE from. To derogate; to detract.
 It *takes* not from you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*
 75. To TAKE from. To deprive of.
 Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take* from their virtue. *Locke.*
 Gentle gods *take* my breath from me. *Shakespeare.*
 I will imite thee, and *take* thine head from thee. *1 Sam.*
 76. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware.
Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclesi. xii. 33.*
Take heed lest passion
 Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton.*
 Children to serve their parents int'rest live,
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*
 77. To TAKE heed to. To attend.
 Nothing sweeter than to *take heed* unto the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclesi. xxiii. 27.*
 78. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend.
 These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking* in some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 This love of our country *takes* in our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*
 The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes* in almost half the body. *Add.*
 Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking* in the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
 79. To TAKE in. To admit.
 An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us in. *Sidney.*
 A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take* in more. *Bacon.*
 Porter was *taken* in not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton.*
 Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
 I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
 Can *take* in all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*
 The fight and touch *take* in from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*
 There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take* in none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator.*
 80. To

TAK

80. To TAKE in. To win.
 He sent Afan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take* in the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*
 Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me in with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new robbed passenger. *Suckling.*
 Open places are easily *taken* in, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Clafficks.*
 81. To TAKE in. To receive.
 We went before, and sailed unto Asios, there intending to *take* in Paul. *Acts xx. 13.*
 That which men *take* in by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken* in by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 82. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.
 Though a created understanding can never *take* in the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*
 The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking* in impressions of extension too. *Locke.*
 It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken* in by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*
 A man can never have *taken* in his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison's Spect.*
 Let him *take* in the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*
 Some bright genius can *take* in a long train of propositions. *Watts.*
 83. To TAKE oath. To swear.
 The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken* an oath. *Ezek.*
 We *take* all oath of feceracy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*
 84. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove.
 You must forsake this room and go with us;
 Your power and your command is *taken* off;
 And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 The cruel ministers
Take off her life. *Shakespeare.*
 If the heads of the tribes can be *taken* off, and the mislaid multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
 Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; or subtle or windy spirits are *taken* off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*
 To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bac.*
 What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderson.*
 The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topic whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*
 It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken* off. *Brown.*
 This *takes* not off the force of our former evidence. *Still.*
 If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting pot can easily *take* it off. *Locke.*
 A man's understanding failing him, would *take* off that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*
 It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes* off from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*
 When we would *take* off from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain glory. *Addison.*
 This *takes* off from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*
 The justices decreed, to *take* off a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miscel.*
 How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken* off in cold. *Blount to Pope.*
 Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take* off the odium. *Watts.*
 85. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw.
 He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us off, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*
 Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take* you off from all satisfaction. *Watts.*
 There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken* off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*
 Keep foreign ideas from *taking* off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*
 86. To TAKE off. To swallow.
 Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes* off his glass, with that sick stomach which, in

TAK

- some men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*
 87. To TAKE off. To purchase.
 Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take* it off the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*
 The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take* off, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*
 There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheat straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take* off yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift's Miscel.*
 88. To TAKE off. To copy.
Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*
 89. To TAKE off. To find place for.
 The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take* off. *Bacon's Essays.*
 90. To TAKE off. To remove.
 When Moses went in, he *took* the veil off until he came out. *Exod. xxxiv. 34.*
 If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them off and bring others on. *Bacon.*
 He has *taken* you off, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*
 91. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with.
 Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken* order with before it came to that. *Bacon.*
 92. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place.
 Griefs are green;
 And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
 Have but their flings and teeth newly *ta'en* out. *Shakespeare.*
 93. To TAKE part. To share.
Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*
 94. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect.
 Where arms *take* place, all other pleas are vain;
 Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dry.*
 The debt a man owes his father *takes* place, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*
 95. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest.
 The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking* up, they stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*
 We *take* up corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Neb.*
 When Winter shuts the seas, she to the merchant goes,
 Rich crystals of the rock she *takes* up there,
 Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 I have anticipated already, and *taken* up from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables.*
 Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take* up the necessities of life at almost double value. *Swift.*
 96. To be ready for; to engage with.
 His divisions
 Are, one power against the French,
 And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
 Must *take* up us. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
 97. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of.
 We *took* up arms not to revenge ourselves,
 But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*
 98. To TAKE up. To begin.
 They shall *take* up a lamentation for me. *Ezek. xxv. 17.*
 Princes friendship, which they *take* up upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South's Sermon.*
 99. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under.
 A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken* up before you proceed. *Sharp.*
 100. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage.
 Take my esteem,
 If from my heart you ask, or hope for more,
 I grieve the place is *taken* up before. *Dryden.*
 I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken* up my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes* up the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*
 To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes* up his whole time. *Locke.*
 Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stord with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking* up the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*
 We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken* up with the same imaginations. *Addison.*
 The following letter is from an artist, now *taken* up with this invention. *Addison.*
 There is so much time *taken* up in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 The affairs of religion and war *took* up Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbutnot.*
 When